

SHE MAY NOT HANG.

A Reprieve Fully Expected for Mrs. Maybrick, Whose Case Has at Last

ENTERED BRITISH POLITICS.

General Boulanger Doesn't Fear Being Taken to France.

MORE JUDICIAL MURDERS IN IRELAND.

Four out of Six Medical Experts Think Mrs. Maybrick Poisoned Her Husband—The Home Secretary's Difficult Position—A Witness Not Worthy of Belief—The Ballistic Girls of England Vindicated—All Eyes on the Conference of the Two Emperors—Kasson Booked for Russia.

Mrs. Maybrick is no nearer a reprieve than a week ago, despite the efforts made to save her. Boulanger is called a political dead duck. Gladstone points out some dangers to the United States. Belva Lockwood becomes disgusted in Whitechapel.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, August 17.—[Copyright.] A decision in the Maybrick case was expected to-day, but it has not come at midnight, and will probably be deferred until next week. The newspapers, from the greatest to the smallest, are still full of it. The petitions are still being signed, and systematic agitation is still being carried on.

So far as official action is concerned, however, the condemned woman is no nearer a reprieve than a week ago. Home Secretary Matthews, with whom the case rests entirely, refuses to see deputations, and declares that he will be guided entirely by Justice Stephens' view in the matter. Both are firm men, and neither will be moved by public clamor, though it seems scarcely possible that they can resist an appeal signed by so many eminent medical men.

DIVIDED ON PARTY LINES. In a case of this nature there is much to be said on either side, but the fact that the newspapers, pro and con, in the Maybrick case, are divided on party lines, tends to discredit their sincerity. The Government organs assert that their opponents are using the Maybrick incident to injure the Home Secretary, and the opposition papers declare that the woman is to be sacrificed to save the reputation of Justice Stephens.

The Lancet, which may be considered an unbiased authority, however, reviews the evidence exhaustively, concluding: "We can have no desire that the royal prerogative of mercy should not be exercised in this case, but as

A DUTY TO THE LIVING RELATIVES of the deceased, to a painstaking, fearless and honest jury, and to one of the greatest ornaments of the English bench, we solemnly assert as our unbiased opinion that the verdict arrived at in Mrs. Maybrick's trial was warranted by the evidence."

Several eminent medical men who were invited by the British Medical Journal to express their opinion in the matter decided that the verdict is in accordance with the evidence, four out of the six believing that Mrs. Maybrick was guilty. But the Maybrick case has convinced sensible English people of two things: that there is something wrong with a system whereby the Judge virtually directs the jury's verdict, and that an appeal to the Crown is not a sufficient safeguard in all criminal cases, for it is the Judge to tell the jury what its verdict shall be.

WHERE IS THE ADVANTAGE of having a jury at all, and if a Judge's reputation is considered of higher importance than a sinful woman's life, how shall she obtain justice?

Of course the Government is not convinced of any necessity for a change in the system of criminal procedure, as the attitude of the Lord Chancellor, when the question was raised by Lord Fitzgerald, indicates. It is enough that there is a popular agitation behind a movement to lower it in the Tory mind.

"Defects in the judicial system are not appropriately discussed," said the Lord Chancellor, solemnly, "at times of popular excitement about them."

If the Government admits, however, that there are defects in the judicial system, and that the Maybrick trial has brought out those defects, it will be difficult for the Home Secretary to justify himself in refusing to advise the Queen to grant a pardon. It is practically admitted that

THE DOUBT IN THE CASE is too great to warrant her being hanged, but if there is that element of doubt she ought not to be kept in prison at all, but should go free. The question which occupies Mr. Matthews now is whether she is to go free, or whether it shall be imprisonment for life. He is in a difficult position, and although he had four hours' consultation with the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Justice Stephens, and the experts to-day, he does not yet quite see "his way clear to a definite issue."

But it is accepted that Mrs. Maybrick will not hang. The general conclusion seems to be that she will be granted a reprieve, and that afterward she will be pardoned.

BOULANGER AN EXILE.

He Can't Return Now to Paris Except to Lead a Revolution—How He Received the News of His Exile—His Disposition.

BIGGEST BANQUET EVER GIVEN.

A Dinner in Paris To-Day That Will Beat the Record.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, August 17.—The municipality of Paris gives a little dinner to-morrow, at the Palais de l'Industrie, to which 15,000 persons will sit down. The dinner is given to the provincial mayors, who number 13,000, and the Senators, Deputies, town councilors and journalists who sit down with them number 2,000 more. All day to-day 95 cooks, with 100 assistants, have been at work, and they will work all to-night and to-morrow. They will have to provide 600 gallons of soup, 120 of wine, 3,600 pounds of meat, 3,400 of beef, 600 ducks and 1,200 geese. The guests will be waited upon by 1,000 waiters and 40 butlers. The number of plates required will be 30,000, and it piled up there would attain a height of 3,000 feet. There will be 15,000 bottles of claret, 3,000 of Graves, 1,800 of Madeira, 4,500 of Pomard and 4,000 of champagne. They will be kept cool in six tons of ice.

BALLET GIRLS VINDICATED.

Mr. Winterbotham Publicly Apologizes for His Public Insultations.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, August 17.—J. P. Winterbotham, the member of Parliament who, as has been related in THE DISPATCH, brought down the wrath of the ballet girls of the Alhambra, Empire and Pavilion Theatres by stating in the House of Commons that they were found in the streets, made the amende honorable like a man on Wednesday. The occasion was the prevention of cruelty to children bill, the clause of which relating to the employment of boys and girls under 10 years of age brought about Mr. Winterbotham's original reflections in the House of Commons. He was aware that the words he used were ill-chosen, and had brought a great deal of pain and grief to virtuous persons. He wished, therefore, to withdraw publicly what he had said publicly, while at the same time he wished the House to understand that he withdrew his grave objection and protest against the bill being open to little girls below the age of 10, which he believed led to a profession which was full of risks and dangers to their purity and morality.

BELVA LOCKWOOD DISGUSTED.

She Visits Whitechapel and One of Its Poorest Homes There.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, August 17.—Belva Lockwood, who is at present in London, is known to have the strongest of her convictions, but she broke all her previous records this week by going down alone into Whitechapel to visit the scenes of Jack the Ripper's amusement, an adventure that a great many men would not care to undertake. Lockwood did not use her tricycle, however, though she has it with her in London, but drove down on an omnibus, and one of the things witnessed by the ex-candidate for President was a fight in Castle alley, brought about by a talkative woman. "Finally," said Lockwood, in describing the scene, "a man raised his hand to the talkative woman a blow in the face, from which she bled freely, but still continued to talk."

ALL EYES ON BERLIN.

The Exchange of Emperors' Compliments Looked on With Interest.

BERLIN, August 17.—Berlin has attracted the eyes of all Europe, this week. The meeting of the two Emperors, the toasting of armies, the drinking to each other, and the pleasing sentiments about preserving peace have all been duly chronicled. The military displays were of the usual magnificence, and here again two royal brothers endeavored to vie with each other in compliments. Francis Joseph to show his admiration to Germany, confers a military distinction upon Count Von Moltke, the man who moved down the Rhine to the Austrian army on the bloody field of Sadowa, and the other German functionaries, and the royalties have been likewise especially regarded.

JUDICIAL MURDER IN IRELAND.

Two Peasants Die From Typhoid Fever Contracted in Jail.

LONDON, August 17.—Two more judicial murders are this week the outcome of Balfourism in Ireland. Two peasants who have been in jail in Londonderry for resisting eviction—that is, for barricading their homes against the police on the Ophelt estate in Falcarragh—have just been thrown out of prison in consequence of typhoid fever, when careful nursing in a hospital was their only hope of recovery. At the time I visited Londonderry jail, just after the prisoner's eviction, the Ophelt estate was so crowded with prisoners that some extent that many prisoners were locked up elsewhere.

Kasson Booked for Russia.

LONDON, August 17.—It is reported here that John A. Kasson, who was one of the Senators from Utah, has been appointed Minister to Russia, vice Theodore Tilton.

BOYER AND BIGLER.

Two Names Likely to be Often Mentioned in the Coming Campaign.

THE DEMOCRATS COURTING HOPE.

Not Quite So Despondent as They Were a Couple of Weeks Ago.

THEY CLAIM A GOOD FIGHTING CHANCE.

The Prohibitionists Believed Up to Get Over the Republican Vote.

From present appearances Mr. Bigler will be chosen by the Democrats for the race against Mr. Boyer, Republican, and probably Mr. Wolfe, Prohibitionist. Only Allegheny county Democrats oppose Bigler's nomination. Philadelphia is all for him. The Democrats are now claiming they have a fighting chance to beat Boyer.

QUAY'S FOLKS HAVE THE PLUMS.

In the naming of heads of Federal departments the distinctive Quay people have so far secured all the plum positions, and it is looking as if, according to a Republican worker, the people who are not willing to go to Quay are to be shut out entirely. That they will strike back is considered certain, and it is with this hope that the Quay people are making their arrangements for the fall campaign.

GLADSTONE'S SON LIEBELED.

The Grand Old Man Warning the Scandal-Monger to Earth.

LONDON, August 17.—The extremity to which the Tory party is driven in its efforts to discredit Gladstone and injure the home rule movement, is indicated by the fact that a Conservative member of Parliament is on the point of getting into serious trouble, through having been publicly and indignantly rebuked by Gladstone. The member in question is Mr. John Lubbock, and the name of the General was greeted with louder cheers than that of Prince Albert Victor at the great Imperialist banquet at the Hotel Wagram, in Paris, on Thursday evening.

NOT A PRESENT, BUT A PURCHASE.

Edmund Yates Says George W. Childs Bought a Dickens Manuscript.

LONDON, August 17.—Edmund Yates, who is doubtless unaware that George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, holds a poetic license to make money out of the great man's autobiographies, criticizes a statement made in that amiable old gentleman's recent magazine article concerning Charles Dickens. Yates declares that the manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend" was not presented by Dickens to the publisher, but was bought by Childs for £230.

DAUGHTERS TO THE STATES.

Some Things That Gladstone Thinks Ought Not to be Remedied.

LONDON, August 17.—The Rev. Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, who has just been in England all summer, has just paid a visit to Mr. Gladstone, and had an interesting conversation with the great statesman. Dr. Cuyler says that in the course of their interview Gladstone expressed much enthusiasm about America, and remarked that his first impressions were gathered from Marshall's "Life of Washington," more than half a century ago. Mr. Gladstone regarded the rapid growth of the plutocratic influence in politics and the loose condition of the divorce laws as formidable dangers to the States.

A DINNER TO RUSSELL R.

Given by Consul General New and Attended by Three Pittsburgers.

LONDON, August 17.—Consul General New gave a dinner to-night at the Langham Hotel, to Russell B. Harrison, among the Americans present were Minister Lincoln, Vice Consul O. R. Johnson, John V. Farwell, and Peter Studebaker, of Chicago; and also Messrs. J. McPherson, of Washington; Lieutenant Commander Emory, Major Post, and R. S. Waring, of Pittsburg; John Russell Young and Frank McLaughlin, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. R. R. Moffatt, ex-Consul Charles Russell, John Bigelow, and Francis Voulton.

EVICTED BY MILITIA.

Great Indignation at the Boasting of an Oklahoma Claim Jumper.

GUTHRIE, I. T., August 17.—The eviction of a claim jumper to-day caused great excitement here. The man, J. M. Joy, built a house on a vacant lot not long ago, and he and his wife made it their home. The owner to-day attempted to remove the house, but they would not go. The district attorney sent a large crowd, which sympathized with the squatter to such a degree that the owner was powerless.

The company of militia which is kept on duty here was finally ordered out, and it was obliged to charge the crowd before it would give way. That done, the eviction was finally accomplished and no one was hurt.

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SO ENGLISH, YE KNOW.

The Son of a Philadelphia Furniture Dealer Cuts an Awful Swell.

HIS PICNIC OVER IN CAMDEN.

Rudely Interrupted by an Arrest for Beating John Wanamaker.

HE POSES AS AN ENGLISH LORD'S SON.

And for Two Weeks is Potted and Piled by the Cream of Camden's Society.

A young Philadelphia, son of a furniture dealer, was arrested in Camden, N. J., yesterday, charged with passing a fraudulent check at John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store. He had cut a great swell for two weeks, having passed himself off on the Camdenites as the son of an English lord.

CAUGHT ON A TRAIL.

The bogus lord bought a \$5 hat, and offered the forged check in payment, receiving the balance in cash. Justice Schmidt committed the young man, in default of bail, to the county jail to await requisition papers from the Pennsylvania authorities.

HE RETURNS TO DENY.

Brother Carr Says He Did Not Go to Europe With His Customers' Funds.

THE SUMMER RESORT HOTELS NOT SO ONLY.

Suffering by Continued Rain.

WILL GET HIS REWARD.

One of Johnstown Thieves Traced Up and Will be Arrested.

QUITE A STUBBORN FIGHT.

A New York Newspaper Unable to Get Out Its Fall Edition.

DAVY CROCKETT'S BIRTHDAY.

An Immense Crowd Assembled at the Place of His Nativity.

KNOWLEDGE, TEXAS.

The one hundred and thirty anniversary of the birth of David Crockett was celebrated to-day at his birthplace, Strongs Springs, in Green county. There was a military and civil display. Speeches were made by Governor Taylor, Congressman A. C. Taylor, E. L. Wells, of Ohio, and Colonel H. H. Crockett, a grandson of the old backwoodsman. An immense crowd was present and a fund was started to build a monument.

MRS. STOWES HEALTH IMPROVING.

The Talented Author's Interest in the Progress of Her Biography.

RAIN SWEEP BY A HURRICANE.

Several Churches Wrecked and the Alhambra of Madrid Blown Down.

THE WORK OF FRIENDS.

That Gas Explosion at the Metropolitan Was Deliberately Planned.

COULDN'T BEAT UNCLE SAM.

Four Pittsburgers Who Were Believed as They Left a Steamer.

ALL OF ITS MILLS FORCED TO GO INTO A STATE OF BANKRUPTCY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 17.—The only two mills running of the five owned by the Shaw Manufacturing Company, at Wales, were yesterday forced to close. The other three were placed on goods by the employees. H. E. Shaw, the manager, announces that the firm will go into insolvency early next week.

THE TALENTED AUTHOR'S INTEREST IN THE PROGRESS OF HER BIOGRAPHY.

REMARKS MADE BY THE AUTHOR.

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FIRE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The Flames Burn a Number of Cottages and Other Buildings—Not Under Control at Midnight—The Loss at Least \$25,000.

ONE YEAR IN PRISON.

Findings for Clemency Have Effect Upon the Mississippi Judge.

SULLIVAN MADE A SPEECH.

But the Sentence Was for the Limit of the Law Just the Same.

AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

PURVIS, MISS., August 17.—Court did not open until nearly 9 o'clock this morning. Judge Terrell was on hand long before the time and Sullivan was seated before the bar, showing up with Clane before his attorney came to court. He was a pleasant surprise to the court, and he was not at all concerned as usual, although there was a tremble in his eyes after the jury was seated, and he glanced over at the man who had found him guilty. The crowd in the court was small, but it grew larger in a few minutes for hardly was the Court seated when the grand jury filed in. They presented one indictment and then sat out again.

The Sullivan case was then taken up. Judge Calhoun submitted the motion in arrest of judgment without argument. The papers showed that what you, guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty," answered Mr. Fitzpatrick. CLEMENCY FOR MR. FITZPATRICK. District Attorney Neville then addressed the Court, reviewing Mr. Fitzpatrick's connection with the case, and the circumstances under which he became a referee, and closed by saying that he felt justified in recommending the accused to the Court's clemency. Captain Fitzpatrick also made a statement in his own behalf and concluded by asking the Court to be as lenient as possible.

The Sullivan matter was taken up again, and Mr. Green read the motion in arrest of judgment. The Court refused the motion. Mr. Green then submitted a motion for a new trial and asked for an immediate decision without argument from counsel. The following were the grounds of the motion:

First—Because the Court erred in charging the grand jury a second time of its own motion and the fact that this was the first conviction for giving the second charge in the language of the law.

Second—The Court erred in sustaining the demurrers to defendant's several pleas in abatement.

Third—The Court erred in overruling defendant's challenge for cause of Jurors Landon and Green.

Fourth—The Court erred in permitting the District Attorney to cross-examine the juror on their view of the presence of the venire, as to the facts of the prize fight within their knowledge.

ANY NUMBER OF ERRORS. Fifth—The Court erred in granting each and every one of the instructions given in behalf of the State.

Sixth—The Court erred in refusing to grant instructions asked for by defense, and in modifying some given.

Seventh—The Court erred in permitting the District Attorney in his closing argument to introduce evidence in support of his case, and giving the second charge in the language of the law.

Eighth—The Court erred in overruling the motion and arrest of judgment.

Ninth—The Court erred in permitting witness Hinton to answer the leading question of the District Attorney, "Did you see the defendant?"

Tenth—The Court erred in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judge Terrell asked if there was anything further in the Sullivan matter, and Judge Calhoun asked if the motion for a new trial stood overruled. The Court replied in the affirmative. Judge Calhoun then asked that the jury be discharged, and the jury retired, 60 days are allowed in which to file the bills of exception. He also announced that General Ford would read a petition for clemency for Fitzpatrick, signed by the grand jury and petit jurors and the best citizens of the vicinity. He also intended to make a few remarks, and thought that his clients also desired to make a statement.

"Very well," answered the Court, and Mr. Ford then read the following:

The undersigned, members of the grand jury, empaneled at the present term of the court, during the 1889 term, and the state of John L. Sullivan, convicted of prize fighting, respectfully above to the Court that in view of the defense for upholding the law, the petition for clemency for the defendant, and for other reasons, that your Honor will impose no penalty greater than a fine of \$1,000, and that no imprisonment be imposed.